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Never Knew Nazis Persecuted Jews, Christians, Woman Says

A dramatic incident was unfolded Friday in Federal Court when a Princeton woman, seeking naturalization, said she did not know that the Nazis had persecuted Jews and Christians.

Judge Phillip Forman stepped down from the bench and handed her a copy of Justice Jackson's speech made at the Nuremberg trials and requested that she read certain portions aloud so that she would never forget for the rest of her life.

In a clear, ringing voice, Mrs. Kate Wulf, 40, read that "The Nazi movement will be of evil memory in history because of its persecution of the Jews, the most far-flung and terrible racial persecution of all time."

"Do you get the significance of that Mrs. Wulf?" asked Judge Forman. "I want you to remember what you read all your life."

She read on to the part where it was announced that six millions of Jews had been killed in Europe.

"Did you know that out of 550,000 Jews in Germany, there are only 15,000 alive today?" Mrs. Wulf said she did not know that. She was equally surprised, she said, to learn that Hitler had also persecuted and killed other minorities.

"I'm surprised," said Judge Forman, "you didn't know that Hitler killed Christians also, Presbyterians, like yourself."

She defended her ignorance of events on the ground that she did not have time to read newspapers during the war years, although she had listened to the radio and did see some news reels. The significance of what she heard and what she saw in the theaters did not make much impression, she admitted.

After further examination, Judge Forman said he would follow the recommendation of the naturalization department, and later admitted her to citizenship.

Mrs. Wulf's husband, Harro Wulf, a native of Germany, was

Alleged Deserter Held For Stealing Checks Of Ex-GI

Police have arrested an alleged Army deserter for the reported theft of two compensation checks stolen from a wounded ex-soldier.

Charged with the offense is John Johnson, 32, of 8 Escher Street, formerly of Louisiana. He is held for action of the grand jury on charges of larceny and forgery of two checks totaling \$27.60.

According to Detective Sergeant George and Detective Slaboda, Johnson lifted the two checks from the home of Mrs. Irene Stoney of the Escher Street address, where he was a boarder.

naturalized in July of 1936 at Trenton. Sometime later the FBI and other governmental agencies made an investigation of his activities and found that he had attended Camp Nordland and other Bund camps and that he had been open in his expression of admiration for Hitler and the German government. It was about this time that he was discharged from the Rockefeller Institute for pro-German expressions, it was stated by William Taffit, naturalization examiner.

Mrs. Wulf's application for citizenship had been under fire because of her inability to make up her mind concerning the activities of the Nazi government.

On May 5, 1945, shortly before Germany surrendered, she was asked at an examination if she believed in and approved of discrimination against Jews in Germany. She replied: "I heard that the Nazis did discriminate but I did not know, so I do not know whether I do or not."

She insisted she did not know what was going on in Germany because she had little time to read the newspapers. When asked if she would bear arms in defense of her adopted country, she told the examiner that if there were no men around to fight, she would shoot someone in self-defense. She also stated she would do non-combatant duty during an emergency.

Said Judge Forman: "She is the wife of one who was found to be a sympathizer of our enemy, but she cannot be held to be responsible for his views in the absence of a rejoinder by her in these views. Care must be taken that the form of thinking of her husband does not prejudice her rights."

Later on in his examination Judge Forman said to her: "I want to ask you a question now in 1947. Do you know who Justice Jackson is?" She said she did. "If I tell you this is an official transcript of the trial, would you believe it?" She said she would.

"Yet, in 1945, you didn't know whether there was discrimination or not against Jews in Germany," the court continued.

"No, I don't approve now." Judge Forman said he has some "grave doubts that you knew more in 1945 than you professed," but that in view of her oath, he would have to accept her answers as the truth.

"Now that you are about to become a citizen," he said, "I urge you to take time from your housework and acquaint yourself with public information. It's a little deplorable that in May of 1945 you didn't know some of the things that went on in Germany of which there was much information in the United States. I'm going to accept your statement that you feel the spirit of America."

Court Upholds Thermoid Suit Against Unions For Damages Arising From Work Stoppage

Federal Judge Phillip Forman has declined to dismiss a suit filed by the Thermoid Company of Trenton against officials of the United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, and representatives and employees of the local union.

Damages of \$175,000 had been asked in the suit on the ground the company had suffered to that extent because of a work stoppage at the plant for more than a month in 1945.

Judge Forman ruled that the case should be tried on its merits and probably will be heard in Federal Court here.

Counsel for the union had asked dismissal of the suit on the ground that the Smith-Connally Act was not in effect because hostilities had been brought to a close at that time.

It was ruled, however, by Judge Forman that the act remains effective until the President by pro-

clamation declares an end of hostilities.

Named as defendants in the case are the United Rubber Workers of America, Local 183; United Rubber Workers of America, CIO; Herbert Bennett, international representative; O. H. Bosley, district representative; John A. Jones and Joseph Bystrycki, officials of Local 183, and Helen Papiez, Jenny Brusda, Helen Jaworski, and Julia Crush, local union members who are employees of Thermoid.

The suit stated that on June 12, 1945, the company entered into a collective bargaining agreement with the international CIO and the local representatives and its employees in the fan belt department. In part the agreement, it stated, prohibited lockouts, strikes, stoppages, sympathy strikes or slow-downs.

On August 20, 1945, while the agreement was in effect, it was further stated, the plaintiff canceled certain piece-work values for work in which the defendant operators were engaged, and undertook new time studies, together with the cancelation of new piece-work values.

New rates were announced on September 5 which brought a written grievance on behalf of the defendant operators, complaining of the new-piece work rates.

On September 11, while the matter was under consideration, the company charged, the defendant operators walked away from the plant and did not return to work. On September 13, the entire personnel of the collective bargaining unit was on strike and picket lines were formed, being constantly maintained until October 25, resulting in a complete cessation of production in the plant during the period, it was further charged.

The complaint charged the defendants with willfully disregarding their duties under the War Labor Disputes Act, known as the Smith-Connally anti-strike act, by failing and refusing to give notice to the National Labor Relations Board, the National War Labor Board and the Secretary of Labor, and for failure to continue to work for 30 days preceding the taking of a secret ballot, as required by law.

The defendants moved to dismiss the claim, charging that the act in question was not in effect at the time because the action had arisen since actual hostilities had ceased. Counsel also argued that the international CIO could only be sued in Akron, O., the place of its principal office.

Ellis L. Pierson is counsel in the suit to the company and argued against the motion to dismiss when it was before the court. G. L. Patterson of Akron and Samuel L. Rothbard of Newark represented the union.

On the point of the company's right to sue the international in New Jersey, Judge Forman said in part:

"The pleadings in this case allege that the international includes all the local unions throughout the nation and State, that the defendant Herbert Bennett, the international representative and agent, resides in New Jersey and supervises for international all relations of the defendant local with the plaintiff (Thermoid) and also the activities of other locals in the Trenton area. (Similar comment on Bosley followed).

"These allegations that the international is present in this district through its component parts, its representatives, and that its business through them is conducted in this district, must be viewed as undenied on a consideration of its motion... That the international is an inhabitant of the district has been adequately pleaded and venue has been properly laid."